

**Claims:**

1. A prepolymer (A) having end groups of the general formula [1]



where

10        A        is a divalent linking group selected from -O-,  
         -S-,        -(R<sup>3</sup>)N-,        -O-CO-N(R<sup>3</sup>)-,        -N(R<sup>3</sup>)-CO-O-,  
         -NH-CO-NH-,        -N(R<sup>4</sup>)-CO-NH-,        -NH-CO-N(R<sup>4</sup>)-,        and  
         -N(R<sup>4</sup>)-CO-N(R<sup>4</sup>)-,

15        R<sup>1</sup>        is an optionally halogen-substituted alkyl,  
         cycloalkyl, alkenyl or aryl radical having 1-10  
         carbon atoms,

         R<sup>2</sup>        is an alkyl radical having 1-6 carbon atoms or an  
         ω-oxaalkyl-alkyl radical having in all 2-10 carbon  
         atoms,

20        R<sup>3</sup>        is hydrogen, an optionally halogen-substituted  
         cyclic, linear or branched C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>18</sub> alkyl radical  
         or alkenyl radical or a C<sub>6</sub> to C<sub>18</sub> aryl radical,

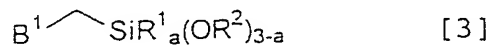
         R<sup>4</sup>        is an optionally halogen-substituted cyclic,  
         linear or branched C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>18</sub> alkyl radical or  
         alkenyl radical or a C<sub>6</sub> to C<sub>18</sub> aryl radical, and

25        a        has the value 0, 1 or 2,  
         the prepolymer (A) being obtainable by reacting  
         isocyanate-functional prepolymers (A1) with  
         alkoxysilanes (A2) possessing at least one  
         isocyanate-reactive group,  
30        and optionally further components,  
         with the proviso that the alkoxysilanes (A2) are  
         employed in excess, so that the ratio of  
         isocyanate-reactive groups to isocyanate groups is  
         at least 1.2:1.

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2. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1, in which  
R<sup>1</sup> is methyl, ethyl or phenyl groups.

3. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1 or 2, in which  $R^2$  is methyl or ethyl groups.
4. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1 to 3, in the preparation of which the ratio of isocyanurate-reactive groups to isocyanate groups is from 1.4:1 to 4:1.
5. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, in the preparation of which alkoxy-silanes (A2) of the general formula [3]



are employed, where

- $B^1$  is an OH, SH or  $NH_2$  group or a group  $HR^3N$  and  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $a$  are as defined in claim 1.

6. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1 to 5, in which at least 50% of the alkoxy-silyl groups of the general formula [1] are composed of dialkoxy-silyl groups ( $a = 1$ ).
7. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 1 to 6, in the preparation of which urethane-group-containing prepolymers (A1) are employed as isocyanate-functional prepolymers (A1), obtainable by a reaction of polyols (A11) and with di- or polyisocyanates (A12).
8. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 7, in which the polyols (A11) have an average molecular weight  $M_n$  of 1000 to 25 000.
9. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in claim 7 or 8, in which the polyols (A11) are selected from hydroxyl-functional polyethers, polyesters, polyacrylates and polymethacrylates, poly-

carbonates, polystyrenes, polysiloxanes, polyamides, polyvinyl esters, polyvinyl hydroxides and polyolefins.

- 5 10. The prepolymer (A) as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 9, in which the di- or polyisocyanates (A12) are selected from diisocyanatodiphenylmethane (MDI), tolylene diisocyanate (TDI), diisocyanatonaphthalene (NDI), isophorone diisocyanate  
10 (IPDI), perhydrogenated MDI (H-MDI), hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI), polymeric MDI (P-MDI), triphenylmethane triisocyanate, isocyanurate triisocyanates and biuret triisocyanates.
- 15 11. A composition (M) comprising a prepolymer (A) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10.